

## SYDNEY E. MUDD HAS HIS TROUBLES

Marylander Worried Over  
New Election Law.

PUT AT A DISADVANTAGE

Two Other Candidates of Same Name  
Expected to Confuse  
Negroes.

Representative Sydney E. Mudd of the Fifth Maryland District is having a hard campaign cut out for him by the Democratic State machine, by means of which it is hoped to capture the district for one of Senator Gorman's friends. When all the facts in the case are reviewed it is sure no other member of the lower house will envy Mr. Mudd all the trouble which has been fixed up for him by his political opponents.

The district for which Representative Mudd looks out in Congress is composed of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel, and Howard counties, and the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth wards, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth precincts of the Eighteenth ward in Baltimore. The list of Republican voters contains the names of many negroes, against whom the recent Maryland election law especially hits. For this and other reasons, Republicans throughout the State admit that Mudd now faces the stiffest fight in his political career and that the troubles he will have on his hands in the coming campaign will be more numerous and more varied than those of any other candidate on the ticket in Maryland.

### His Successful Career.

Mudd is now serving his fifth term as the Representative of the Fifth district, and the only time he ever met defeat when he went before the people of the district as a candidate for Congress was in 1892, when the late Barnes Compton was elected after a hard fight. Since that time Mudd's sway in southern Maryland has been supreme and his successes have been so regular and his majorities so large that it has been regarded as somewhat discouraging for any man to seek the nomination against him.

Twice have the district lines been changed by the Legislature, yet each time Mudd has remained invincible. Twice within the last four years he won decisive victories over Benjamin Harris Cammiller. The last time Cammiller entered the field he was just 4,840 votes short of the vote his opponent received.

Figures such as these, recurring at intervals of two years, have been thoroughly discouraging to southern Maryland Democrats, who for years past have been demanding of the Democratic managers that some measures be taken for their relief in what is known as the "Black Belt," and that a chance be given them to redeem their section of the State from Republican rule.

### Chance to Defeat Mudd.

This chance was given at the recent session of the Legislature and as a result the followers of Mudd are as down in the mouth about the outlook as the Democratic leaders are jubilant. It is believed the Democratic managers have determined to carry the Fifth district this time at all hazards and the plans for doing so are causing Mudd and his friends no little uneasiness.

In the first place, the Legislature passed what is known as the Wilson ballot law, the effect of which is to abolish all party denominations from the ballot, leaving only the bare name of the candidate, with nothing to indicate whether that candidate be a Democrat or a Republican. This law is operative in the counties of the Fifth district. Inasmuch as a very large portion of Mudd's constituents are illiterate negroes who have been taught to vote the Republican ticket by the peculiar formation of the letter "R" or the letter "P," it can be seen that the doing away altogether with the party denomination is calculated to lose Mudd many votes.

### Laughed at the Law.

After the passage of this bill, Mudd's friends in southern Maryland, while conceding that it would hurt them a great deal, declared that before the election came off most of the negro illiterates could be taught to pick Mudd's name out of all the others on the ballot. The name "Mudd" has appeared so frequently on the ticket in recent years, they said, that even the most illiterate and uneducated negroes have become familiar with it, and that it would be but little trouble to teach them what to do. Things went along for quite a while and various candidates for the Democratic nomination began to make their appearance, among them Cammiller, Mudd's old opponent, and Robert W. Wells, of Prince George county. Mudd pursued the even tenor of his way and intimated that he was not in the least worried as to the result of the contest in his district.

### Party Differences Ended.

After considerable maneuvering the differences that existed between him and Collector Stone, resulting from the latter's primary fight of last summer, were patched up, and the truce thus declared resulted in the renomination of Mudd without opposition. He was led to see this peace with the organization people in the city. It was said, because while he believed he could get the nomination, with Stone's friends fighting him, he foresaw that with the Wilson ballot law in operation in every county in his district he could not win without a united party back of him.

With the breach in Prince George and Howard counties closed and both factions supporting him, he held that it would be the same old story with a somewhat reduced majority as a result of the inability of the negroes to vote.

### Trump Card in Reserve.

The spy Democrats, however, still had a trump card of their sleeves. It was not played until a few weeks ago, when, at the Democratic State convention, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, of Prince George county, was nominated as a candidate for Presidential elector in the Fifth Congress district.

The similarity between the names of "S. A. Mudd" and "S. E. Mudd" was regarded by the Democratic county leaders throughout southern Maryland as a master stroke. With the party denominations abolished and the names of two "Mudds" on the ticket, they defy the

## A CITY ABANDONED BY ITS INHABITANTS

Washington Deserted Over the Holidays—Thousands  
Leave the City by Various Routes.

Washington today is not unlike a boom city of the West after its particular source of prosperity has petered out. Nearly everybody of the few remaining since the departure of the winter colony has left town for brief sojourn to the country, or to the seashore, over the Fourth of July.

"Ho, for the balmy air of green fields and pastures; and ho, for a dip in the ocean wave, and the roar of the deep, blue sea," was the cry that all Washington gasped all yesterday.

Thousands left the city to take advantage of the triple holiday. Hundreds, unable to get away yesterday, departed early this morning.

### Exodus Begins Early.

Early yesterday morning the exodus began. It did not cease until the last train bearing merry throngs had drawn out of the railroad stations late in the evening. All through the day there was a steady, constant, unceasing stream of humanity pouring from the city. It is little wonder that the great National Capital today resembles a deserted town on the Pacific Slope.

"Biggest crowd this year," say the railroad men, in speaking of the numbers who departed by rail. Trains for nearby points in the mountains were overcrowded, suburban trains were loaded down, and the swift moving cars which carry people from Washington to seashore resorts probably never held a greater throng.

Harpers Ferry was the mecca for thousands. All day long the ticket agent in the Baltimore and Ohio station was kept busy stamping tickets for persons wishing to spend the holiday at that picturesque point. Indeed, the crowd became so great that the officials of the road found it necessary to attach an extra section to the regular afternoon train.

Suburban points also proved a magnet for many away from the city. To places along the Frederick division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the pleasure-seekers swarmed like so many bees, and if they all reached their destination without mishap it is probable the country surrounding Washington never presented a sadder scene of desolation than it does at the present time.

### Mountains of Virginia.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad the crowd made its way to Virginia mountain resorts. Bluemont was one of the chief points of attraction; Charlottesville was another, while hundreds journeyed to suburban places nearer Washington.

That portion of the excursionists wishing to spend the Fourth by the water-side, went to Chesapeake Beach and towns on the river front. Many made a flying trip to Atlantic City and Cape May, but in comparison to the hundreds who sought resorts nearer the city, their ranks were comparatively small.

While it is impossible to estimate the number leaving the city, a splendid idea of how deserted Washington really is may be gathered by a glance at the deserted streets.

## STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED FOR THREE DAYS

Fourth of July Holiday Brings Speculation to a Halt Until Next Tuesday.

The New York and Washington stock exchanges were closed yesterday, and will so remain until Tuesday. The same applies to the New York cotton and produce exchanges.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET AND IRREGULAR

LONDON, July 2.—Trading on the stock exchange was quiet and irregular. Prices generally were easier. Consols receded a fraction. Home railway shares were dull.

### WEEKLY STATEMENT OF NEW YORK BANKS

NEW YORK, July 2.—The weekly statement of the associated banks issued today shows the following changes: Reserve on all deposits, decrease, \$2,947,355; reserve on deposits, other than U. S. notes, decrease, \$2,947,355; U. S. notes, increase, \$9,074,700; circulation, increase, \$2,947,355; total assets, \$1,013,031,500.

### U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

The United States Treasury statement issued Thursday, covering actual results of two days before, compares its net balances as follows with one and two years ago. The statement submitted, for all three years, excludes the \$100,000,000 reserved against Government notes:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gold	\$55,179,915	\$102,023,590	\$102,255,872
Silver	27,846,194	28,145,182	24,276,765
U. S. notes	12,996,438	10,664,767	10,708,591
Treas. notes	37,537	96,209	145,682

Total cash, \$103,070,044; \$100,508,748; \$137,486,211.  
Deposits, \$115,287,212; \$153,211,441; \$127,110,820.

Total, \$218,357,256; \$253,720,189; \$264,597,031.  
Net assets, \$166,905,822; \$231,018,551; \$204,016,312.

## NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL

Mr. Miles Arrives and Takes Charge of Institution—Sworn in by Secretary Curriden.

B. J. Miles, the new superintendent of the District Reform School, arrived in Washington yesterday and went directly to the institution, where he assumed the duties of his office. He was sworn in by Secretary Curriden, of the board of directors, who performed that ceremony in the absence of Colonel Clay, president of the board, who was called to St. Louis recently on business.

When seen at the Reform School last evening Superintendent Miles said: "I think this is a most beautiful place and like it immensely. I made an inspection of the place after being here an hour or so and think it a model institution. Of course, I have not been long enough to ascertain the condition of the internal workings of the place, but will do that immediately. I will assume the duties of a matron of the institution."

Mr. Miles came from the State Industrial School at Eldora, Iowa. When asked how the District school compared with the Iowa institution, he replied, "Very favorably."

### TRAINING SHIP LEAVES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento, which arrived here on June 7, left early this morning. During the vessel's stay here her officers and cadets visited the St. Louis Exposition.

## ITALIAN ARRESTED ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Rickle Said to Have Given James Smith Fatal Blow in a Local Saloon.

Detective Howlett, of the Central Office, yesterday took into custody Louis Rickle, an Italian, twenty-four years old, on a charge of manslaughter. His alleged victim, James Smith, a fisherman, thirty-eight years old, died at Providence Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning, after lingering six weeks.

Rickle and Rickle are said to have been in O'Connor's saloon, 617 D Street northwest, about six weeks ago, and Smith attacked Rickle. The latter in defending himself, it is said, dealt Smith a terrific blow on the jaw, felling him and rendering him practically unconscious.

He was removed to Providence Hospital. At the time of his death it was believed that it was caused by coronary thrombosis. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook performed an autopsy yesterday and came to the conclusion that the man's death was the result of a blow. The police were asked to look out for Rickle. Detective Howlett soon found him and Smith's body in the Sixth precinct.

Rickle contends that he struck Smith in self-defense and used no unnecessary violence. He says he can produce a number of witnesses who will corroborate him in this statement.

Coroner Nevitt has decided to hold an inquest over the body next Tuesday in order to fix the responsibility for Smith's death. Should the jury hold Rickle responsible, he will have to appear before the grand jury.

## FEW OBSERVANCES OF FOURTH IN WASHINGTON

(Continued From First Page.)

the heart and a peculiar shiver up and down the spinal column which he will strive in vain to recall when he is again in his native land.

Tomorrow's celebration will be held in all America, and America is wherever the flag floats. In the distant army posts of the Philippines and on every ship carrying the American flag there will be things special in honor of the day. Every man, Jack in oarlocks or on ship, will feast the material man on a better bill of fare than common, whether he be in a fertile port, or in the middle of the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. Any cosmopolitan will tell you that it is worth a trip abroad just to feel, for once, what the Fourth of July really means.

### To Hold Down Enthusiasm.

But in Washington the main effort will be to curb, within reasonable bounds, the ambition of Young America to make a louder noise than his fellows, and, incidentally, to encourage the medical profession by inducing in himself that deadliest of maladies—the toy pistol-tetanus. To this end the police, as formerly, have been instructed in general orders by Major Sylvester, approved by the Commissioners, in law on fireworks, and limits to which it may be waived for the occasion.

In a word, the regulation against explosives is suspended, provided that they do not take place before nor after the Fourth proper, and provided that no crackers or pistols of more than three-and-a-half inches in length or more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter be discharged. Dangerous bombs and cannon, both real and toy, are effectually tabooed. The delightful practice of placing explosives on street and railroad tracks is also proscribed, to the delight of the nervous woman.

### Long Hours of Duty.

To carry out these regulations, both against the prospective offender and the conscienceless dealer who enables the violation by the sale of the proscribed material, the entire reserve force of the police of the District will be on duty from 8 o'clock tonight until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, while each precinct will have a number of men in plain clothes for the same purpose.

The men are ordered to be "respectful, but firm." This is hard on the police, but it is due to such measures that the District has escaped with less loss of property and life than any other equally populous community in the United States in years past, and will probably fare equally well this year.

And, after all, it is likely that Johnny will be as happy, though he may not know it, as he would if these wise precautions were omitted. And his mother will be happier.

good one. He is a staunch organization Democrat and a loyal and close friend of Senator Gorman, who, it is understood, is desirous of having him in Congress. Mr. Wells, of the same county, who had announced his candidacy, recognizing Wilson's greater claims, withdrew and it appears that a clear track is being given Wilson for the nomination. If he accepts it, it is certain that he will have the Democratic organization solidly back of him and that a fight will be put up in the district of a different kind from those of the past.

### Mudd Still Confident.

Notwithstanding all these untoward conditions the friends of Mudd say he is confident of his ability to overcome these disadvantages and to again be elected, although by a reduced majority. He is already at work and it is said will not let up until after the election. Those who know Mudd know that he is a fighter who is never beaten until after all the votes are counted.

As to the methods employed to defeat Mudd in the district, the Democrats justify themselves by declaring that the form of ballot which will be used under the law simply limits the voting to the intelligent citizens of the district and that that is what the Democracy wants. With the illiterates and the negroes eliminated, they say, there would be no question of the result and there will be no reason why any intelligent man should have trouble in voting the ticket in the Fifth district this fall.



## RUSSET KING CALF OXFORDS

The costliest hide, prepared under the most exacting tanning process in the world, is found right in Regal Russet Oxfords. That's Russet "King Calfskin."

Only about eight skins in every hundred are good enough for this leather. And even then there isn't a tannery outside our own that can be trusted to tan them just right.

Our unintentional "corner" on the Russet leather market brought about all the best skins into the Regal factory. They have gone through our unequalled tannery-to-consumer process, and are now in the 77 Regal stores—the handomest and only complete line of stylish Russet Oxfords in the country.

Russet "King Calf" has the glove-like pliancy and smoothness, the fine grain, the soft shades, so carefully sought by fastidious dressers. Its superior finish takes a polish quickly, and the color and lustre last.

Notwithstanding its pliable qualities, "King Calfskin" wears like rawhide, and keeps its shape and finish as long as the leather lasts.

Russet "King Calfskin" is tanned expressly for Regals. It can't be found in any other shoe. One of the features that make Regals a six-dollar shoe—but at the wholesale price, \$3.50.

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There are 77 Regal Stores, 26 of them in Greater New York, where the styles originate. The new styles are on sale in our Washington store at the same time as in our New York stores.

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## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 2.—No call money market today, on account of stock exchange holiday.

Time money continued to be offered throughout the week with freedom, and met with a somewhat better demand, with business confined almost exclusively to the longer maturities. Some of the lenders evidenced a desire to obtain rates slightly better than the market quotations, by agreeing to accept a greater proportion of industrial collateral than that allowed in the ordinary mixed loan. Rates 2 per cent for sixty to ninety days; 2 1/2 per cent for four months; 3 per cent for five months; 3 1/2 per cent for six months; 3 3/4 per cent for seven months.

### SIGHTSEER WAS ROBBED OF \$65 WORTH OF GOLD

Sixty-five dollars' worth of gold watches and chains, which were left in a handbag on the seat of public carriage 219 while Louis Clark, the driver, was waiting for Joseph Roberts, of Kansas City, his "fare," were stolen tonight. Mr. Roberts is stopping at the Driscoll, First and B Streets northwest, and went out sightseeing yesterday evening.

### LIGHTNING IN POWDER: BRAVERY SAVES MILL

SHENANDOAH, Pa., July 2.—The Federal Powder Mill, north of this city, owned and operated by the Dupont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., containing 1,000 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning last evening. Workmen at the risk of their lives carried the powder to safety and extinguished the fires. Little damage was done.

## FINANCIAL.

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TIME DEPOSITS.—These are accepted in sums of \$100 and upward, and bear the following rates of interest:  
(1) For money deposited for twelve months, 4 per cent, per annum; (2) for six months, 3 1/2 per cent; (3) for money deposited subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, 2 per cent, provided the money has been in the bank not less than thirty days.

NO INTEREST FORFEITURE.—Deposits can be made at any time and bear interest from the actual date of receipt until the date they are paid.

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